

Steve S. and Deborah J. Castle,
Plaintiff's *in Propria Persona*
48961 Ventura Drive
Fremont, California 94539

FILED

DEC 29 2015

SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

STEVE S. AND DEBORAH J. CASTLE

PLAINTIFFS

v.

01-
CASE NO. 201

SK

RESIDENTIAL CREDIT SOLUTIONS, INC. AND
AND BARRETT, DAFFIN, FRAPPIER, TREDER
& WEISS, LLP AND THE BANK OF NEW YORK
MELLON, F/K/A THE BANK OF NEW YORK, AS
TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS OF
CWMBS, INC., CHL MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH
TRUST 2004-16, MORTGAGE PASS THROUGH
CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2004-16

C15- 6203

DEFENDANTS

**COUNT I – COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF FAIR DEBT COLLECTION
PRACTICES ACT (FDCPA); 15 U.S.C. § 1692 ET SEQ.**

Come now the plaintiffs Steve S. and Deborah J. Castle and sue the defendant RESIDENTIAL CREDIT SOLUTIONS, INC. for penalties and actual damages for unfair and deceptive collection practices in violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other relief as set forth herein.

The plaintiffs have resided in Alameda County, California at the address known as 48961 Ventura Drive, Fremont, California, for all times material to this complaint.

The defendant is a corporation doing business in the State of California with its principle place of business at the address of 4708 Mercantile Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76137.

Defendant is a debt collector as defined under Title 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). Defendant has undertaken actions that involve the collection of a consumer debt against the plaintiff. The debt collection involves a purported debt for personal, family or household purposes.

Defendant is a debt collector as defined under Title 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(6) and is

not excluded by any provision of what defines a "debt collector" under this statute.

This is a complaint for unfair and deceptive collection practices involving collateral against which the defendants have falsely asserted various rights or claims.

The subject property that has given rise to this complaint is known as a trust deed, and rights thereunder, and land with fixtures on the land that is encumbered by a trust deed recorded in Alameda County, California, a true and correct copy of which is attached.

PLAIN STATEMENT

The defendants have been communicating with the plaintiffs and making demands for money and financial disclosures and representing that it has obtained servicing rights under a trust deed that is a lien against the plaintiff's home. The defendant claims that there is a new trustee and new owner of the purported mortgage and that these organizations will foreclose upon the plaintiffs' home unless the plaintiffs provide financial disclosures and pay money to the defendant.

The plaintiffs attempted to determine the rights and legal standing of the defendant but their efforts were ignored and the defendant never provided verification of its claims.

In order to prevent the unlawful foreclosure sale of the plaintiffs' home, they filed bankruptcy on several occasions and each time, the defendant continued its collection actions by sending notices and making the same demands during the automatic stay period imposed by the bankruptcy court and in deliberate violation of the automatic stay order at least on two occasions.

True and correct copies of these notices are included with Exhibit A.

STATEMENTS OF FACT

Plaintiff entered into a collateral agreement known as a mortgage involving his property as described herein. This obligation was incurred as a financial obligation that was primarily for family, personal or household purposes. This mortgage did not name or confer any power upon the defendants.

At some time after this mortgage was recorded, the defendant began attempting to foreclose under the terms of the mortgage, as if it were the holder or in control of the note and mortgage.

The plaintiff is the mortgagor in a trust deed that was recorded on the date of May 19th 2004, in Alameda County, California, in the amount of \$700,000. The deed secured the payment of a promissory note made payable to Countywide, the lender stated on the trust deed. The trustee's name in this instrument is Wayne Right.

There were no other parties identified as having an interest in this trust deed or having any rights thereunder, within the instruments, (note and trust deed).

The defendant has somehow acquired the personal and banking information of each of the plaintiff and has used that information for their own personal gain and benefit without any permissible purpose.

Within the previous twelve months, the defendant began sending written communication to the plaintiff stating that it was representing various parties having rights under the same trust deed, or at least plaintiff understood that it was representing parties, including the other defendants, the trustee, a bank, a law firm, etc. who were all claiming some rights in the plaintiff's property.

Plaintiff asked the defendant to provide verification that these parties it was supposed to have been representing, whose names it was using, or who were aware of its actions. No response was given.

The plaintiff explained that the reason for these requests were, in part, because none of these parties were named in the mortgage referenced by this defendant.

The defendant sent written communication to the plaintiffs stating that it was representing various parties, or at least plaintiff understood that it was representing parties, including the other defendants, the trustee, a bank, a law firm, etc. who were all claiming some rights in the plaintiff's property.

Plaintiffs asked the defendant to provide verification that these parties she was supposed to have been representing, whose names she was using, were aware of her actions.

The plaintiffs explained that the reason for these requests were, in part, because none of these parties were named in the mortgage referenced by this defendant.

Plaintiffs also asked the defendant to explain how it obtained the personal and private banking, financial and identifying information of the plaintiffs. The defendant failed or refused to answer these questions, in spite of being advised that she was in

violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and may be subject to penalties and actual damages for continuing to undertake these actions.

The purported debt is not a debt held or collected under the name of the defendant.

The defendant made false representations that it was the holder of a note or promise to pay in which the plaintiff owed the defendant.

The defendant made false representations that it had rights to foreclose against the plaintiff's property (home) under the provisions of a trust deed that is recorded against the title of the plaintiff's property in the county where the property is situated.

The defendant is utilizing the statutory foreclosure process for this state for the purpose of engaging in a scheme that aims to conceal the identity, source, and destination of illicitly-obtained money, specifically the plaintiff's promissory note.

First, the defendant acquired a copy, forged or counterfeit version of the plaintiff's promissory note. The actual steps taken are unclear at this time but there was no valuable consideration given in the process and the original lender or originator either no longer exists or has no records of this instrument.

Second, the defendant is and has been employing a complex scheme, including what has become known recently as "securitization", and then assignments, trusteeships and other counter parties or affiliates such as "serving agents" to obscure who initially received the money.

Finally, the parties involved have been compensated in a list of different ways from this scheme, such as removing the liability from accounting records and obtaining tax benefits from the United States, sustaining the illusion of solvency for pension funds of those government officers who participate in the scheme, including judges and attorneys and clerks of the court. And all of these steps have been undertaken in a very complex, obscure and indirect way so as to conceal who did what and when.

The defendant requested certain financial disclosures from the plaintiff claiming that the disclosures would persuade the defendant to cease its foreclosure actions provided that money was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant did not have the typical credit information of the plaintiff, such as a social security number, or date of birth or other banking information that a creditor would normally be expected to have already obtained before a debt obligation was established.

The defendant has used a false or fictitious name in the undertaking of its collection actions.

The defendant has used a name other than the true name of its business, company or organization.

After several written requests, the defendant has refused to identify its owners, principals or interests it claims to have in the plaintiff's property. Instead of making these disclosures, defendant has falsely represented that it does have certain legal rights under the trust deed and that it has the right to foreclose of the plaintiff fails or refuses to provide more credit, banking, financial, personal and other identifying information along with agreeing to making regular payments of money to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant failed or refused to provide an accounting of its claim showing any unpaid balance and instead simply demanded money in exchange for not foreclosing and has only provided copies of records that anyone could obtain from the county recorders' office.

The defendant has falsely represented the name of the creditor to whom it alleges the debt is owed.

The defendant has threatened to undertake a foreclosure action against the plaintiff when it has no such rights to do so.

The defendant falsely represented that if the plaintiff failed or refused to cooperate by providing financial, banking, credit, personal and other identifying information along with money, that it would sell the plaintiff's property at a public auction.

The defendant delivered to the plaintiff written communications that were made to look like or falsely represent documents authorized, issued, or approved by a court,

official, or agency of the United States or the state, by using words that would give a false impression of the document's source, authorization, or approval.

The defendant has falsely represented that the plaintiff's credit accounts were sold to innocent purchases for value.

The Defendant failed to provide the Plaintiff with validation of debt within five business days of contacting him.

The Defendants have undertaken actions to intimidate the plaintiffs by having individuals trespass on their property and take photographs without permission, look through their windows and knock on the door to ask if they can take more photographs of the backyard and inside of the home for purposes of foreclosure.

The Plaintiffs have suffered actual damages as a result of the defendants' attempted foreclosure of plaintiff's property, as well as suffering from unjustified and abusive invasions of personal privacy at the Plaintiff's home and workplace.

Based on these allegations, the consumer alleged violations of §§ 1692e(4) and (5), and 1692g(a) and (b) of the FDCPA.

The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.

This is an action for damages exceeding \$75,000.

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial.

As a result of each and every violation of the FDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to any actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1); statutory damages in an amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A); and, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, if any, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) from each and every defendant, jointly and severally.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands that judgment be entered against each Defendant, jointly and severally, and Plaintiff be awarded damages from each Defendant, as follows:

- A. An award of statutory damages of \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A);
- B. An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees, if any, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3);
- C. An award of actual damages;
- D. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury on all issues so triable as a matter of law.

COUNT II – COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT (FDCPA); 15 U.S.C. § 1692 ET SEQ.

Come now the plaintiffs Steve S. and Deborah J. Castle and sue the defendant BARRETT, DAFFIN, FRAPPIER, TREDER & WEISS, LLP for penalties and actual damages for unfair and deceptive collection practices in violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other relief as set forth herein.

The plaintiffs have resided in Alameda County, California at the address known as 48961 Ventura Drive, Fremont, California, for all times material to this complaint.

The defendant is a limited liability partnership doing business as "Trustee" in the State of California with its principle place of business at the address of 15000 Surveyor Boulevard, Suite 500, Addison, Texas 75001-9013, for all times material to this complaint.

Defendant is a debt collector as defined under Title 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). Defendant has undertaken actions that involve the collection of a consumer debt against the plaintiff. The debt collection involves a purported debt for personal, family or household purposes.

Defendant is a debt collector as defined under Title 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(6) and is not excluded by any provision of what defines a "debt collector" under this statute.

This is a complaint for unfair and deceptive collection practices involving collateral against which the defendants have falsely asserted various rights or claims.

The subject property that has given rise to this complaint is known as a trust deed, and rights thereunder, and land with fixtures on the land that is encumbered by a trust deed recorded in Alameda County, California, a true and correct copy of which is attached.

PLAIN STATEMENT

The defendants have been communicating with the plaintiffs and making demands for money and financial disclosures and representing that it has obtained servicing rights under a trust deed that is a lien against the plaintiff's home. The defendant claims that there is a new trustee and new owner of the purported mortgage and that these organizations will foreclose upon the plaintiffs' home unless the plaintiffs provide financial disclosures and pay money to the defendant.

The plaintiffs attempted to determine the rights and legal standing of the defendant but their efforts were ignored and the defendant never provided verification of its claims.

In order to prevent the unlawful foreclosure sale of the plaintiffs' home, they filed bankruptcy on several occasions and each time, the defendant continued its collection actions by sending notices and making the same demands during the automatic stay period imposed by the bankruptcy court and in deliberate violation of the automatic stay order at least on two occasions.

True and correct copies of these notices are included with Exhibit A.

STATEMENTS OF FACT

Plaintiff entered into a collateral agreement known as a mortgage involving his property as described herein. This obligation was incurred as a financial obligation that was primarily for family, personal or household purposes. This mortgage did not name or confer any power upon the defendants.

At some time after this mortgage was recorded, the defendant began attempting to foreclose under the terms of the mortgage, as if it were the holder or in control of the note and mortgage.

The plaintiff is the mortgagor in a trust deed that was recorded on the date of May 19th 2004, in Alameda County, California, in the amount of \$700,000. The deed secured the payment of a promissory note made payable to Countywide, the lender.

stated on the trust deed. The trustee's name in this instrument is Wayne Right.

There were no other parties identified as having an interest in this trust deed or having any rights thereunder, within the instruments, (note and trust deed).

The defendant has somehow acquired the personal and banking information of each of the plaintiff and has used that information for their own personal gain and benefit without any permissible purpose.

Within the previous twelve months, the defendant began sending written communication to the plaintiff stating that it was representing various parties having rights under the same trust deed, or at least plaintiff understood that it was representing parties, including the other defendants, the trustee, a bank, a law firm, etc. who were all claiming some rights in the plaintiff's property.

Plaintiff asked the defendant to provide verification that these parties it was supposed to have been representing, whose names it was using, or who were aware of its actions. No response was given.

The plaintiff explained that the reason for these requests were, in part, because none of these parties were named in the mortgage referenced by this defendant.

The defendant sent written communication to the plaintiffs stating that it was representing various parties, or at least plaintiff understood that it was representing parties, including the other defendants, the trustee, a bank, a law firm, etc. who were all claiming some rights in the plaintiff's property.

Plaintiffs asked the defendant to provide verification that these parties she was supposed to have been representing, whose names she was using, were aware of her actions.

The plaintiffs explained that the reason for these requests were, in part, because none of these parties were named in the mortgage referenced by this defendant.

Plaintiffs also asked the defendant to explain how it obtained the personal and private banking, financial and identifying information of the plaintiffs. The defendant failed or refused to answer these questions, in spite of being advised that she was in violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and may be subject to penalties and actual damages for continuing to undertake these actions.

The purported debt is not a debt held or collected under the name of the

defendant.

The defendant made false representations that it was the holder of a note or promise to pay in which the plaintiff owed the defendant.

The defendant made false representations that it had rights to foreclose against the plaintiff's property (home) under the provisions of a trust deed that is recorded against the title of the plaintiff's property in the county where the property is situated.

The defendant requested certain financial disclosures from the plaintiff claiming that the disclosures would persuade the defendant to cease its foreclosure actions provided that money was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant is utilizing the statutory foreclosure process for this state for the purpose of engaging in a scheme that aims to conceal the identity, source, and destination of illicitly-obtained money, specifically the plaintiff's promissory note.

First, the defendant acquired a copy, forged or counterfeit version of the plaintiff's promissory note. The actual steps taken are unclear at this time but there was no valuable consideration given in the process and the original lender or originator either no longer exists or has no records of this instrument.

Second, the defendant is and has been employing a complex scheme, including what has become known recently as "securitization", and then assignments, trusteeships and other counter parties or affiliates such as "serving agents" to obscure who initially received the money.

Finally, the parties involved have been compensated in a list of different ways from this scheme, such as removing the liability from accounting records and obtaining tax benefits from the United States, sustaining the illusion of solvency for pension funds of those government officers who participate in the scheme, including judges and attorneys and clerks of the court. And all of these steps have been undertaken in a very complex, obscure and indirect way so as to conceal who did what and when.

The defendant requested certain financial disclosures from the plaintiff claiming that the disclosures would persuade the defendant to cease its foreclosure actions provided that money was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant did not have the typical credit information of the plaintiff, such as a social security number, or date of birth or other banking information that a creditor would normally be expected to have already obtained before a debt obligation was established.

The defendant has used a false or fictitious name in the undertaking of its collection actions.

The defendant has used a name other than the true name of its business, company or organization.

After several written requests, the defendant has refused to identify its owners, principals or interests it claims to have in the plaintiff's property. Instead of making these disclosures, defendant has falsely represented that it does have certain legal rights under the trust deed and that it has the right to foreclose of the plaintiff fails or refuses to provide more credit, banking, financial, personal and other identifying information along with agreeing to making regular payments of money to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant failed or refused to provide an accounting of its claim showing any unpaid balance and instead simply demanded money in exchange for not foreclosing and has only provided copies of records that anyone could obtain from the county recorders' office.

The defendant has falsely represented the name of the creditor to whom it alleges the debt is owed.

The defendant has threatened to undertake a foreclosure action against the plaintiff when it has no such rights to do so.

The defendant falsely represented that if the plaintiff failed or refused to cooperate by providing financial, banking, credit, personal and other identifying information along with money, that it would sell the plaintiff's property at a public auction.

The defendant delivered to the plaintiff written communications that were made to look like or falsely represent documents authorized, issued, or approved by a court,

official, or agency of the United States or the state, by using words that would give a false impression of the document's source, authorization, or approval.

The defendant has falsely represented that the plaintiff's credit accounts were sold to innocent purchases for value.

The Defendant failed to provide the Plaintiff with validation of debt within five business days of contacting him.

Based on these allegations, the consumer alleged violations of §§ 1692e(4) and (5), and 1692g(a) and (b) of the FDCPA.

The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.

This is an action for damages exceeding \$75,000.

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial.

As a result of each and every violation of the FDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to any actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1); statutory damages in an amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A); and, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, if any, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) from each and every defendant, jointly and severally.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands that judgment be entered against each Defendant, jointly and severally, and Plaintiff be awarded damages from each Defendant, as follows:

- A. An award of statutory damages of \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A);
- B. An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees, if any, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3);
- C. An award of actual damages;
- D. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury on all issues so triable as

a matter of law.

**COUNT III – COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF FAIR DEBT COLLECTION
PRACTICES ACT (FDCPA); 15 U.S.C. § 1692 ET SEQ.**

Come now the plaintiffs Steve S. and Deborah J. Castle and sue the defendant THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON, F/K/A THE BANK OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS OF CWMBS, INC., CHL MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH TRUST 2004-16, MORTGAGE PASS THROUGH CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2004-16 for penalties and actual damages for unfair and deceptive collection practices in violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other relief as set forth herein.

The plaintiffs have resided in Alameda County, California at the address known as 48961 Ventura Drive, Fremont, California, for all times material to this complaint.

The defendant does not exist in any known system of records within this jurisdiction, or any state of the United States or the United States of America and is currently doing business as a collection of certificates in the State of California with its principle place of business at the address of 225 Liberty St. New York, NY, 10281, for all times material to this complaint.

Defendant is a debt collector as defined under Title 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). Defendant has undertaken actions that involve the collection of a consumer debt against the plaintiff. The debt collection involves a purported debt for personal, family or household purposes.

Defendant is a debt collector as defined under Title 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(6) and is not excluded by any provision of what defines a “debt collector” under this statute.

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PLAIN STATEMENT

The defendants have been communicating with the plaintiffs and making demands for money and financial disclosures and representing that it has obtained servicing rights under a trust deed that is a lien against the plaintiff's home. The defendant claims that there is a new trustee and new owner of the purported mortgage and that these organizations will foreclose upon the plaintiffs' home unless the plaintiffs provide financial disclosures and pay money to the defendant.

The plaintiffs attempted to determine the rights and legal standing of the defendant but their efforts were ignored and the defendant never provided verification of its claims.

In order to prevent the unlawful foreclosure sale of the plaintiffs' home, they filed bankruptcy on several occasions and each time, the defendant continued its collection actions by sending notices and making the same demands during the automatic stay period imposed by the bankruptcy court and in deliberate violation of the automatic stay order at least on two occasions.

True and correct copies of these notices are included with Exhibit A.

STATEMENTS OF FACT

Plaintiff entered into a collateral agreement known as a mortgage involving his property as described herein. This obligation was incurred as a financial obligation that was primarily for family, personal or household purposes. This mortgage did not name or confer any power upon the defendants

At some time after this mortgage was recorded, the defendant began attempting to foreclose under the terms of the mortgage, as if it were the holder or in control of the note and mortgage.

The plaintiff is the mortgagor in a trust deed that was recorded on the date of May 19th 2004, in Alameda County, California, in the amount of \$700,000. The deed secured the payment of a promissory note made payable to Countywide, the lender stated on the trust deed. The trustee's name in this instrument is Wayne Right.

There were no other parties identified as having an interest in this trust deed or having any rights thereunder, within the instruments, (note and trust deed).

The defendant has somehow acquired the personal and banking information of

each of the plaintiff and has used that information for their own personal gain and benefit without any permissible purpose.

Within the previous twelve months, the defendant began sending written communication to the plaintiff stating that it was representing various parties having rights under the same trust deed, or at least plaintiff understood that it was representing parties, including the other defendants, the trustee, a bank, a law firm, etc. who were all claiming some rights in the plaintiff's property.

Plaintiff asked the defendant to provide verification that these parties it was supposed to have been representing, whose names it was using, or who were aware of its actions. No response was given.

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The plaintiffs explained that the reason for these requests were, in part, because none of these parties were named in the mortgage referenced by this defendant.

Plaintiffs also asked the defendant to explain how it obtained the personal and private banking, financial and identifying information of the plaintiffs. The defendant failed or refused to answer these questions, in spite of being advised that she was in violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and may be subject to penalties and actual damages for continuing to undertake these actions.

The purported debt is not a debt held or collected under the name of the defendant.

The defendant made false representations that it was the holder of a note or promise to pay in which the plaintiff owed the defendant.

The defendant made false representations that it had rights to foreclose against

the plaintiff's property (home) under the provisions of a trust deed that is recorded against the title of the plaintiff's property in the county where the property is situated.

The defendant requested certain financial disclosures from the plaintiff claiming that the disclosures would persuade the defendant to cease its foreclosure actions provided that money was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant is utilizing the statutory foreclosure process for this state for the purpose of engaging in a scheme that aims to conceal the identity, source, and destination of illicitly-obtained money, specifically the plaintiff's promissory note.

First, the defendant acquired a copy, forged or counterfeit version of the plaintiff's promissory note. The actual steps taken are unclear at this time but there was no valuable consideration given in the process and the original lender or originator either no longer exists or has no records of this instrument.

Second, the defendant is and has been employing a complex scheme, including what has become known recently as "securitization", and then assignments, trusteeships and other counter parties or affiliates such as "serving agents" to obscure who initially received the money.

Finally, the parties involved have been compensated in a list of different ways from this scheme, such as removing the liability from accounting records and obtaining tax benefits from the United States, sustaining the illusion of solvency for pension funds of those government officers who participate in the scheme, including judges and attorneys and clerks of the court. And all of these steps have been undertaken in a very complex, obscure and indirect way so as to conceal who did what and when.

The defendant requested certain financial disclosures from the plaintiff claiming that the disclosures would persuade the defendant to cease its foreclosure actions provided that money was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant or its privies.

The defendant did not have the typical credit information of the plaintiff, such as a social security number, or date of birth or other banking information that a creditor would normally be expected to have already obtained before a debt obligation was established.

The defendant has used a false or fictitious name in the undertaking of its collection actions.

The defendant has used a name other than the true name of its business, company or organization.

After several written requests, the defendant has refused to identify its owners, principals or interests it claims to have in the plaintiff's property. Instead of making these disclosures, defendant has falsely represented that it does have certain legal rights under the trust deed and that it has the right to foreclose of the plaintiff fails or refuses to provide more credit, banking, financial, personal and other identifying information along with agreeing to making regular payments of money to the defendant or its privies.

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The defendant has falsely represented the name of the creditor to whom it alleges the debt is owed.

The defendant has threatened to undertake a foreclosure action against the plaintiff when it has no such rights to do so.

The defendant falsely represented that if the plaintiff failed or refused to cooperate by providing financial, banking, credit, personal and other identifying information along with money, that it would sell the plaintiff's property at a public auction.

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The defendant has falsely represented that the plaintiff's credit accounts were sold to innocent purchases for value.

The Defendant failed to provide the Plaintiff with validation of debt within five business days of contacting him.

Based on these allegations, the consumer alleged violations of §§ 1692e(4) and (5), and 1692g(a) and (b) of the FDCPA.

The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.

This is an action for damages exceeding \$75,000.

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial.

As a result of each and every violation of the FDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to any actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1); statutory damages in an amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A); and, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, if any, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) from each and every defendant, jointly and severally.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands that judgment be entered against each Defendant, jointly and severally, and Plaintiff be awarded damages from each Defendant, as follows:

- A. An award of statutory damages of \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A);
- B. An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees, if any, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3);
- C. An award of actual damages;
- D. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury on all issues so triable as a matter of law.

COMPLAINT FOR IDENTITY THEFT

Come now the plaintiffs Steve S. and Deborah J. Castle and sue the defendant RESIDENTIAL CREDIT SOLUTIONS, INC. in the following legal action to protect a

private civil right and to compel a civil remedy for damages resulting from the theft of the plaintiff's personal, financial, banking and identifying information, and alleges the following:

JURISDICTION

This is an action at law and this court has original jurisdiction pursuant to Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution and Title 28 U.S.C. §1331.

This is a complaint for damages that exceeds \$75,000.

There is a diversity of citizenship between the plaintiff and defendant.

VENUE

The plaintiffs have resided in Alameda County, California at the address known as 48961 Ventura Drive, Fremont, California, for all times material to this complaint.

The defendant is a corporation doing business in the State of California with its principle place of business at the address of 4708 Mercantile Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76137.

PLAIN STATEMENT

This complaint concerns the defendant's actions and conduct whereby it acquired the plaintiff's credit and financial information, at least enough to make it appear as if the defendant was working with the lender in the trust deed. The defendant then proceeded to send written communications to the plaintiff stating that it now either had rights to foreclose under the trust deed or that it was working with other parties who had rights to foreclose, unless the plaintiff made more financial disclosures and modified payment arrangements to the defendant.

The defendant pretended to help the plaintiff and lead him into making more and more financial disclosures and then either discontinued the communication after it obtained what it wanted, or created a situation to make it appear as if the plaintiff did not qualify, but then never returned or certified the destruction of the records and information obtain about the plaintiff.

STATEMENTS OF FACT AND DEFINITIONS

The term "identity theft" includes the act of stealing one's mail or looking through

one's private home and/or commercial business trash. Sometimes the theft is undertaken by simply communicating with the victim, such as via mail, telephone and sometimes during service calls such as a plumber casing a house and then giving the information he discovers to a third party for money.

~~Sometimes identity thieves steal your wallet or purse, and sometimes they only take the information in your wallet or purse. They will also fraudulently pose as potential landlords, tax collector, banking organizations, attorneys, prospective or current employers, or creditors to try to obtain your personal data under false pretenses. The methods of identity theft have become known by the new term "phishing";~~

The term "phishing" is defined as someone is tricked into giving up personal information, typically by sending out what looks like official communications from banks, credit unions, or credit card companies asking to confirm private information including personal identification numbers and other critical identifiers. Some go so far as to file a "change of address" form to divert your mail to a drop or Post Office Box address.

The most recent example comes from the expanding mortgage foreclosure segment of the finance market; whereby, individuals gather together public records such as trust deeds and create promissory notes and copy signatures from the trust deeds to the notes and use those copies along with other records created by software, to commission attorneys to begin a foreclosure action. The attorneys then contact a homeowner and tell him that his mortgage is in default, and usually claim some unknown third party to whom it's in default, and that to avoid foreclosure, he will have to provide financial disclosures for a "loan modification". Out of fear, the unsuspecting homeowner provides this information without any conditions, such as never being advised of the perpetrator's document retention policy or what the financial information will be used for. Many organizations are able to obtain credit information about the homeowner simply by paying a membership fee to Equifax. This information is then used to obtain more information. In probably every case, this financial information is sold or traded to third parties and utilized in making false reports to the IRS, such as on Form 1099.

Identifying information also includes a person's name, telephone number, date of birth, mother's maiden name, driver's license number, state identification number, or